THE DAILY NEWS.

BY P. M. HALE.

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By Telegraph.

NOON REPORTS.

Arkansas Elections.

LITTLE ROCK, September 7.—The indications are that at the election for all the State and county officers and members of the Legislature, the Democrats carried the State by the usual majority. The Republicans claim the election of W. S. Oliver for Sheriff of Pulaski county.

The election here was very quiet and peaceable. There were three tickets in the field in this (Pulaski) county, the Democratic, Republican and Greenback. It will take the official count to determine the result. The main question was the proposed amendment to the Constitution repudiating certain bonds, which was defeated in this county by over 2,000 majority. Reports from Jefferson, Miller and other counties, give overwhelming majorities against it. It is the opinion of Col. Smith, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, that the amendment is defeated and the Democratic State ticket elected by 60,000 majority.

Items in Noon Telegrams.

Marshall O. Roberts, the big steamship man, was paralyzed at Saratoga yesterday.

Six prisoners broke jail at Coleman, Texas, on Monday. Four were re-captured.

The Radicals of the Twenty-sixth New York District yesterday, re-nominated John H. Camp for Congress.

Candahar dispatches say that the cavalry patrols find the Afghan villages full of Afghan dead and wounded in the late battle.

At Uptonville, Ky., on Monday night, lightning struck Moses Prewitt's house, killing Mrs. Walden and James Prewitt, and wounding Mrs. Prewitt. A four-year-old child in Mrs. Walden's lap was unhurt.

What will there not be a convention of? A telephone convention met at Niagara yesterday. It is said to represent $10,000,000, and is intended to exhibit its marvels. The telephonists, we suppose, wish to see if they can hear each other say hello above the roar of the falls.

Texas is fast filling up with c. and c. y. immigrants. On Saturday, at Austin, Louis Davidson and Giles Binford got drunk and in argument about free speech and free thought, we suppose, Binford, in the usual c. c. y. way, set Davidson's spirit free of all earthly bonds. Binford is left to his meditations, though only fancy-free, in Austin jail.

The Sioux Chief Big Road and four Bucks arrived at Fort Keogh, Indian Territory, yesterday, and surrendered. He reports we are sorry to say, that Sitting Bull and one hundred and ninety Braves are on the way to do the same. This saves the old scoundrel's life, and there will be no peace of mind to us as long as he lives and we print a newspaper.

The c. c. y. immigrants are teaching Texas negroes the bad ways of reconstruction times. One of them, named Taliaferro, waylaid and killed Mr. Peoples yesterday while returning to Navasoka with proceeds of his cotton, sold at Melican. We suppose the neighbors had just read the christian and civilized kuklux proceedings in Ohio, for they took Taliafferro from the constables and, it is supposed, "lost him," as is the c. c. y. way.

The Powers have informed the Porte that his last offer won't do, and that the Naval Demonstration will take place. Pera dispatches say that the situation is regarded as full of danger, but there is no indication of the party who ought to be scared, unless it be the people of Dulcigno. The Albanians are trying to burn the town and the Turks are trying to give it away. It seems to be between the devil and the deep sea, and if the sea gets it, it will go to the devil.

NIGHT REPORTS.

Authorized Lies.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Col. Robert N. Scott has issued a Circular stating that the official records of the war of the rebellion will be published in four series. The first series will embrace formal reports both Union and Confederate of military operations, with correspondence, orders and returns, relating specially thereto and will be accompanied with an Atlas. This series will embrace about eighty octavo volumes averaging 800 pages each. The second series will contain correspondence, &c., Union and Confederate, relating to prisoners of war and to State or political prisoners, four volumes. The third series will contain correspondence, orders, reports and returns of Union authorities embracing their correspondence with Confederate officials. The eight volumes, fourth series, will exhibit correspondence, &c., of Confederate authorities not embodied in preceding series of four volumes.

The Vermont Election.

BENNINGTON, VT., September 7.—A much lighter vote has been polled than was expected in this town and county. So far as heard from, a Senator and Sheriff on the Republican ticket are running behind, but the indications are that the Republicans will win.

Col. Joyce, for member of Congress, is running ahead of the State ticket.

In the town of Bennington the Republican nominee for Representative is running ahead of everything. The vote will hardly indicate as heavy a majority as in 1878, when the county stood Republican by 836 majority.

The News in the Night Telegrams.

Application has been formally made to Judge Baxter, of the United States Court, for the appointment of Supervisors at the coming election of Congressmen in Ohio. The Judge has replied that he will be at Cincinnati on the 15th to make the appointments.

Hon John R. Buck has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First Connecticut District.

There was a heavy storm in Petersburg, Va., Monday night. Several persons were stunned by lightning—none killed.

A dispatch from Burlington Vt., says there is great excitement and a full vote, with every indication of an increased Republican majority.

In the Republican State Convention at Concord N. H., held yesterday, Hon. Chas. H. Bell, of Exeter, was nominated for Governor by acclamation.

Dr. Thomas E. Williams, a promising young physician of Texas, was run over by a railroad train at Meridian, Mississippi, and instantly killed yesterday.

The Board of Aldermen of New York have confirmed the Mayor's nomination of Henry Murray for Public Justice, and the Mayor has vetoed the cat ordinance.

The Republicans of the Third New Hampshire Congressional District have nominated Hon. Everts W. Farr, of Littleton, for Congress, and Henry L. Tilton was nominated for Presidential Elector at Large.

In the Oscawanna Island boat race yesterday Teneyck Plaisted and Kanoch were winners of three heats, Hosmer and Lee failing to cross the line. There was a fine amateur race, Gaisel winning by one-quarter length.

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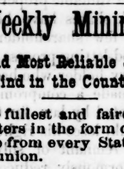
Skilled  Artists.
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THE DAILY NEWS.

BY P. M. HALE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

L. L. POLK, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY..... SEPTEMBER 8, 1880.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

One can scarcely wonder at the surprise which the Radicals exhibit at the results of the census and the malignity with which they lie about them. They thought that they had plundered it so effectually that years must pass before the South would rally and earnestly enter upon the development of its abounding natural wealth. But it was "root hog, or die" with the South when the carpet-bagger left, and it has rooted with a will and means to keep on rooting. It pays. Recognizing the fact that it can expect no national assistance, the South determined to help itself, and is doing so nobly. Everywhere roads are projected, and they will be paid for by private funds, and not by public subsidies. The Texas Pacific is rapidly advancing, paid for by private funds, and the returns will undoubtedly justify the expenditure.

With the States of the North and West it has been different. Their growth is due in great part to the fact that the United States Government has spent millions of money and contributed millions of acres of land to the construction of public buildings and public highways, while the South has been neglected in all save tax-paying. Rid of the carpet-bag thieves, the South is still plundered in one way and another that the North and West may be rich and prosperous. New England is cared for by a protective tariff, which "encourages" manufactures that are already flourishing but which throws almost insurmountable impediments in the path of those who are seeking to develope the resources of the South. To win a few votes for this legal robbery, Louisiana sugar is protected, and in order to win Southern support for the annual river and harbor bill, a few hundred thousands are given to the South, but in such small amounts as to do little or no good. The Central Pacific Road and the Northern Pacific got all they demanded of the National Treasury, but when a Pacific Road which would aid in the development of the South asked assistance it was refused. Protection has built up the manufacturing interests of New England, and the South has to compete with them in every quarter. Such protection greatly enhances the cost of machinery, and makes it necessary to secure a large amount of capital in order to hope for success. In spite of all these obstacles the South grows and will continue to grow.

THE NEW YORK *Times* is engaged in the pleasing task of proving that the administration of this government by the Radicals has been "simple and economical," and that the Democrats before the war lived on the people's money in a style of "imperial luxury." The present system of carrying on the government, it says, is frugality itself as compared with the costly extravagance of the Democratic rule which it is now sought to restore. It is a remarkable fact, which the *Times* seems to have overlooked, that in the Democratic extravagant times the people paid no taxes to the United States government, and the government made no debts. Now, under Radical frugal rule, the debt is so big that it takes a man's breath away to enunciate the figures necessary, and the taxes are so high that his pocket is always low in cash. In fact, it occurs to us that any man of ordinary sense would like to go back to the days of Democratic extravagance, and be rid of these days of Radical frugality. The Radicals are like NORVAL'S father; their idea of frugality is an increase of their own store, and the idea has been much more successful than that which is known as the "Ohio idea."

IT WOULD be much more satisfactory if the economy which has been enforced by a Democratic Congress could be made immediately useful to the people in the reduction of unnecessary direct taxes and the modification of indirect taxes, so that they would yield revenue to the government instead of to a favored few. But we must take the goods the gods give us and be thankful; and so it is pleasant to know that the burdens of posterity are being lessened. The reduction of the public debt for August amounted to the enormous sum of twelve millions of dollars, and the payment was greater for each of the months of March and May. Since January 1, 1880, the debt reduction has amounted to $87,229,430.56! But for a Democratic Congress, every dollar of this would have been wasted. With a full Democratic administration and a revenue tariff, the people's taxes may be reduced to a trifle, and the debt be as rapidly discharged as now.

CHAIRMAN TOM COOPER'S still hunt is a lively one after the office-holders. He assesses them ten per cent. on their salaries. Between the various assessments there must be very little left for the small fry, such as the $164-a-year man whose orders to pay in $16.40 we saw yesterday. But it's harder on the tax-paying Democratic people who have to pay out their hard-earned dollars that a lot of useless office-holders may have the wherewithal to contribute to the furtherance of the ends of their worst enemies.

DUPLIN IN THE LEGISLATURE.

In choosing men to represent Duplin in the next General Assembly the Democrats of that county have chosen them, and chosen them well, from different occupations—one is a farmer, one a lawyer, and one a merchant.

Col. A. M. FAISON, the nominee for the Senate, is at present actively engaged in farming, which has been his life-long occupation. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1864 and served one term. Always foremost in benevolent and charitable works, and a consistent member of the Baptist church, Col. FAISON may be called a christian gentleman in the truest sense of that term.

For the House of Representatives the nominees are Messrs. JNO. E. PIGFORD and D. B. NICHOLSON. Mr. PIGFORD is a young man of 33 years of age; he has never engaged actively in politics, but has attended strictly to his own business. Mr. PIGFORD was one of the first volunteers who entered Fort Fisher, he being a member of the Wilmington Rifles, which volunteered in April, 1861. Mr. NICHOLSON is a rising young lawyer, son of the late Rev. D. B. NICHOLSON, of the Methodist Church. He was born in Duplin county on the 19th of September, 1853, and was graduated from Trinity College in 1875.

We learn that the whole ticket gives entire satisfaction, and there is no doubt that the gentlemen whose names are written above will represent their county in the next General Assembly.

CAPT. JAS. W. TERRELL.

The Democratic nominee for the lower House in the next General Assembly from Jackson county is fifty years of age and is a native of Rutherford county. In early youth he removed to Haywood and lived for six years at the Forks of Pigeon. On arriving at his majority he removed to Quallatown, in the western portion of Haywood, now Jackson county, and went into business for Col. W. H. THOMAS, who was for many years the Senator from the extreme west. He remained with Col. THOMAS till the breaking out of the war. He then went into the war, first as Captain of a company of Cherokee Indians, and subsequently as Quartermaster of THOMAS's Legion. At the end of the war he resumed his business as a merchant and has been mainly occupied as a merchant and railroad contractor since.

He received in his youth a common academic education, and while it may be said of him that he never sought office, he has, from time to time, accepted and held several important public trusts, the duties of which he always discharged with scrupulous punctuality.

A NEGRO named TOM SPEARMAN some three weeks ago shot a white man named PEARSON who is Greenback candidate for sheriff in Coffee county, Mississippi. PEARSON's friends killed the negro in the row which followed, and the whole Radical North is now being stirred up with the story of a Southern outrage. The queer part of it is, that the negro is not the object of their sympathy, which is bestowed upon the white man who was shot by the negro. The Greenbackers and the Radicals have joined forces and the dead negro has no vote, while the Greenbacker will doubtless be able to get to the polls with the "four bullet holes in his body," which the *Times* tells about with the eloquence of another MARK ANTONY preaching a funeral discourse over another CÆSAR.

THE NEW YORK *Times* says that when the Democrats built the Branch Mint in New Orleans, fifty or a hundred years ago, $10,000 was spent in providing it with baths. That is nothing. In this little country village it cost more than that we have heard to provide for taking off the dirty water in the Government building.

SENATOR M. W. RANSOM will address the people of Pitt county, at Greenville, on Tuesday, the 16th of September, it being Pitt court week.

The Horrible Condition of Vermont.

[From the Rutland Inquirer.]

Col. Worthington, who has been employed to gather statistics relating to labor and wages in the various States of the Union, reports that the average wages paid for labor in the State of Vermont is considerably less than in any State north of Mason and Dixon's line.

Gov. Proctor, in a recent speech in this town, stated that a large increase in the number of convicted criminals in this State was a cause of the greatly increased cost of its government. He reported the number of criminals to be nearly three times as many as it was a few years ago.

Judge Dunton stated in his charge to the Grand Jury last September that the amount paid for intoxicating liquors consumed in this State in the year 1870, was $6,700,000, and it had increased in amount since that time. Now, this would furnish to every voter in the State forty-five gallons of rum at $2 a gallon, a quantity sufficient to keep every one of them drunk 300 days in every year.

Vermont has always been under Republican rule.

Thus it would appear that the State of Vermont is remarkable for five things, viz.:

It has the largest per cent. of crime.
The lowest wages.
The least gain in population.
It drinks the most rum.
And has the largest Republican majority.

The Spanish elections have resulted in favor of the Ministry.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

NEW YORK, September 5.

At Grace Church, this morning, I was happy to find that the "vacation" of the better part of the choir has come to an end, and that there was a renewal of the best music, so far as I know, in any church in the city. One of the hymns sung was that beautiful one, the 514th,

"Art thou weary, art thou languid;"

and those of us who have labored day and night during the week past might well apply its consolations, enforced as they were by such melodious strains of music. I once heard it sung, by the way, in two parts, the questions in the first two lines of each verse by a solo soprano voice, and the answers in the two succeeding lines by a solo alto, (I believe they call it, for though I love good music I know no note of it.) The effect was delightful, so that I wondered why it was not often or always thus sung. But if the vacation of the choir is ended, it is not so with the Rector or his congregation, for he is still in Europe, and his congregation still scattered over the country, and most of those present were strangers, like myself, directed by the *pro tempore* Sexton to "take any seat." People generally commence returning to the city early in September, but if Grace Church people have returned, they were kept within doors by the scorching sun or by the disinclination to let it be known in that little world of fashion that they were back so soon. A brother of the Rector, another Dr. Potter, preached on the text, "Take no thought for the morrow."

Returning from church I passed, as usual, a very old, decently clad, withered and bent woman, who appears to make the front step of a house on Tenth street as much her own, as the old apple woman was wont to make the front of Stewart's down-town store. Your older readers can no doubt recall the figure of that old woman, who was always in front of Stewart's, no matter what might be the weather, with her basket of apples, for many, many years. Of course she is dead. This woman of to-day is her exact counterpart, except that she has nothing to sell, but only mutely begs, holding out her hand with a penny in its palm, an indication, probably, that she expects only that small coin, unlike Joe Seawell Jones, who, when a boy wished to sell him a paper for a cent, contemptuously said, "I don't know the coin." Poor fellow! toward the last he did worse than to beg. None of us knows what he will come to. This poor old withered beggar woman may have been brought up in affluence, as Jones was, and may have wasted it all in extravagant living, as Jones did, and then have taken to street begging rather than to street stealing, which is the resort of so many in a great city. I can hardly suppose that the penny she exhibited was all that she had received during the morning.

Passing on from the old woman, came a party in strong contrast with her—three open carriages driven rapidly, (hired horses of course,) containing four young men and four girls, the men without coats or vests, but with faultless white linen and pants. People are so seldom seen in such a semi-nude state that I would about as soon have expected to see one in the "Georgia costume." They were evidently "on pleasure bent"—probably player-men and women.

A writer in the Boston *Journal of Education*, W. A. Mowry, A. M., of Providence, R. I., has a long article to show how much alike are boys and dogs. After tracing their several points of resemblance, he comes to the question of moral sense, and argues with a friend who had a dog that stole meat and showed that he expected a whipping for it. "You whip him for *not* stealing when he has a chance, and when he *does* steal praise him, and pat him on the head, and call him a good dog. Soon he will learn that you want him to steal, and expect him to do it. Then when he has stolen a bit of meat he will bring it to you, and wag his tail, expecting to be praised for his smartness. He will very soon forget that it is *wrong* to steal." Can it be that the countless boy and man thieves of the period are educated upon this principle?

It is worthy of note that in the Life of Hancock just published by the Appletons, there is a full page picture of "Gen. Lee to the rear" that celebrated incident where Gen. Lee, at the battle of Spottsylvania C. H., finding the day going against him, spurred his horse to lead his troops in person, when a party of his private soldiers near by seized his bridle reins, and held him back perforce, crying "Gen. Lee to the Rear." Gen. Lee's life was too precious to his country and to his followers to allow of its exposure to the perils of battle—they would offer their own instead of his. Such devotion has been appreciated at the South, but it is a new thing for Northern authors and publishers to illustrate with it the Life of one of Gen. Lee's greatest antagonists.

"Baldwin's Monthly" says that there are seven hundred and twenty-three clothing stores in this city, of which Baldwin's own sells twice as much as any other. If he gets up his clothes as handsomely as he does his "Monthly," his customers have no reason to complain.

Divorces and Divorce Laws are engaging a good deal of attention just now. The author of that sharp satire, "Who is your Wife," responds to a complimentary notice by the *Evening Mail*, by declaring that the cases cited in that book have all actually occurred; and adds, that "the most startling statement, perhaps, which I make has just been affirmed as law by the General Term of the New York Supreme Court; and in the case of The People vs. Baker, reported in a late (the 76th) volume of New York Reports, the Court of Appeals affirmed the conviction of a man for bigamy who married in this State after his first wife had procured a divorce from him in Ohio, where she had married him, and which divorce was perfectly valid and binding under the laws of Ohio. The strangest thing in the case, perhaps, is that if the divorce had been procured in this State the prisoner's offence would have been a misdemeanor, but not bigamy. A harder case than this, so far as appears, it would be difficult to conceive." And this man is now serving out his term in the penitentiary.

The city is still thronged with Southerners. Among many arrivals of North Carolinians since my last are Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, of Wadesboro; Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Rose, of Fayetteville; Mrs. J. D. Pemberton, of Wadesboro; Mr. Rountree, of Wilson; Mr. and Mrs. Leach, of Littleton; Miss Baird, of Asheville; J. T. Everett, of Bensettsville; W. L. London, of Pittsboro; J. A. Little, of Wadesboro; J. P. Allison, of Concord; J. M. Mock, of Salisbury; Mr. Burwell, of Charlotte. How many more it would not be easy to tell, and I have been too busy to find out. A great many are also here from South Carolina, Georgia, &c., in whom your readers might not be so much interested.

H.

The Miracle Season.

[Telegram to the New York Herald, 6th.]

PARIS, September 5.— * * * Meanwhile the Church, attacked in one direction, is gathering strength in another. The miracle season at Lourdes set in about August 15, and lasts five or six weeks, terminating toward the end of September. Miracles may be achieved at other times, but they are generally of secondary quality. Miraculous centres vary with fashion. Formerly La Salette and Paray le Monial were in favor, but now Lourdes is all the rage. A Spanish paper lately complained bitterly that France has almost the monopoly of miracles, and that Spaniards go to the shrine of Lourdes, whereas native saints—St. James of Compostella, Our Lady of Atocha and the Black Virgin of Pilar—amply sufficed during centuries for their fathers. Lourdes, however, has a small rival in St. Bertrand de Commingues, and last Sunday a party of Toulouse pilgrims at the Montrejean station came into collision with the populace, from words proceeding to blows. M. de Lacroix, the leader of the pilgrimage, and several of his companions, were locked up all night. A letter from Lourdes in the *Univers* gives the following additional details of the miracles said to have been operated at the shrine: "We are now at Lourdes, the city of miracles, the citadel of the supernatural, which deals the free-thinkers such rude blows. The station is becoming crowded, and train after train is arriving. That from Lorraine, which will shortly have the greatest number of cures to show, comes in the first. A dying woman lies in one of the vans; she seems near the last gasp, and she is carried off while it yet remains uncertain whether or not she will help to carry some of the sick on the return journey. The train with the *grandes malades* arrives after a short interval, and a number of men of rank, Seminarists and others, commence transporting the litters, a work which requires a good deal of time. Before dealing with the question of food and lodging a visit was paid to the grotto, where the sick are laid one after another. The communion is commenced, and shortly afterward the miracles begin. Pere Picard leads his hearers to pray fervently, and just as the mass is finished nine *malades gueris*, followed by a tenth, ascend the winding path in the rear of the Holy Sacrament, which is being conveyed to the Basilica, and from this moment fresh cures are incessantly announced. Limbs which had remained paralyzed for ten years become living again; a blind man recovers his sight; a deaf and dumb person begins to talk; wounds close up; stomachs which could not digest food resume the full possession of their functions, and consumptive patients declared incurable announce themselves perfectly well. None of the sick members of the pilgrimage have succumbed, though several were in a critical condition, but God has inscrutably pleased to take to himself a person who went to take part in the pilgrimage with his family."

There are Breaks and Breaks.

[From the New York World.]

By a strange irony of fortune, the shares of the failed City of Glasgow Bank have become a valuable property. City of Glasgow Bank shares have become scarce because very few shareholders have survived the blood-letting process of the liquidation. Every holder who has been "sold up," or has made a compromise with the officers appointed by law for the winding-up of the bank, loses his right as a shareholder. The remnant of solvent holders being thus enormously reduced, the value of the shares which remain to represent the claim upon the bank's assets becomes proportionately enhanced. With what feelings must a notification of this sort be read by the hundreds of ruined shareholders, and by the thousands of now impoverished persons dependent upon them. To think, too, that the directors of this so-called bank, just released from prison or still expiating their offence there, should have the questionable satisfaction of knowing that they have actually raised the market value of each share to £3,000.

The Never-Ending Struggle.

Lawyers may prevent witnesses from telling the truth, but no lawyer, however skillful in cross-examination, can make a witness tell the truth, provided the witness wishes to evade it. It is impossible to put a question in such exact language that it will demand the desired answer. Indeed, nothing was ever more true than the statement of Talleyrand that language is intended to cover up one's thoughts, and no one ever practiced the principle contained in the statement more than Talleyrand himself. It was necessary on a certain occasion in court to compel a witness to testify as to the way in which a Mr. Smith treated his horse. "Well, sir," said the lawyer, with a sweet and winning smile, a smile intended to drown all suspicion as to ulterior purposes, "how does Mr. Smith generally ride a horse?" The witness looked up innocently and replied, "Generally astraddle, sir, I believe." The lawyer asked again, "But, sir, what gait does he ride?" The imperturbable witness answered, "He never rides any gate at all, sir; but I've seen his boys ride every gate on the farm." The lawyer saw he was on the track of a Tartar, and his next question was very insinuating. "How does Mr. Smith ride when he is in company with others? I demand a clear answer." "Well, sir," said the witness, "he keeps up with the rest, if his horse is able to, or if not he falls behind." The lawyer was by this time almost beside himself, and asked, "And how does he ride, sir, when he is alone?" "I don't know," was the reply; "I was never with him when he was alone," and there the case dropped.

A christian and civilized Yankee man at Champaign, Illinois, proudly wears a watch guard made of hair which he pulled from a christian civilized Yankee enemy's beard in a fight.

NEW YORK CHARACTERS.

The Divorce Lawyers.

Last week I described the facility with which people could get married in New York, thanks to the ingenuity and enterprise of the matrimonial brokers. It is the easiest thing in the world now-a-days to get married. There is only one thing easier—to get divorced. And you don't have to know anything about it if you are the one from whom the divorce is obtained. That is, it is not absolutely necessary. The other party, the one seeking the divorce, man or wife as the case may be, can keep the legal document as a gentle surprise, a nice little arrangement to trot forth when circumstances are ripe for it, and it was only a short time ago that the papers had the case of a man who obtained a divorce from his wife, locked it up in his desk, said nothing about it, and lived with her ten years. For ten years she was his mistress and

DIDN'T KNOW IT.

Pleasant, isn't it? And yet it all comes from the extreme facility with which the decree of separation can be obtained. If you look carefully through the New York papers you will find scores of lawyers who advertise in the most flagrantly public and above-board manner that their specialty is putting asunder those whom God has joined together. "Without publicity" they promise, and it is this "under the rose" part of the business which brings them so many clients.

Let us imagine ourselves in the office of a prominent firm down town. They are on Broadway, have elegant parlors, and the spirits in the cabinet of the Davenport brothers do not disentangle more silently the cords binding mediums than do these gentlemen the silken chains, too frequently turned to gyves of iron, of matrimony. While we wait, an elegantly dressed lady, closely veiled, enters, and is conducted to the private office. If we could follow her there we would hear the fair one, her beauteous face uncovered now, pour into the confidential ear of the legal luminary a tale of domestic woe, the upshot of which is that she is tired of her husband and wants a divorce.

"But on what grounds, madam?"

"Ah, sir, I am so unhappy."

"Is he false to you?"

"I do not know—I hope so. I fear not. But cannot you ascertain?"

"Certainly; the easiest thing in the world. We'll attend to that. Don't you feel the slightest uneasiness on that score, madam."

"You are so kind."

"Not at all. Has he ever beaten you?"

"No, sir."

"Nor attempted to?"

"He once picked up a cologne bottle from the dressing table in a very threatening manner."

"Ha! ha! he did, eh? Made an attempt to dash out your brains with a bottle!"

"Sir, I did not say"——

"Madame, it is the same thing."

The lawyer makes copious notes, and then says: "Nothing more is required at present. This direct attempt upon your life is very satisfactory, and will go far with the judge out in Nevada if we have to go so far. It may be possible to find that the monster is unfaithful to you. In that case we needn't cross a ferry."

So she pays a retainer fee and goes down to her carriage, the "monster" being all this while utterly unconscious of the net that fate has commenced to weave around him.

I may have cited the visit of the lady in a slightly exaggerated way, but I mean every word of it in all seriousness. Just such business calls are made every day, and sometimes it is the husband who is the applicant. In either case, where there are no grounds alleged, there is always a desire to be free in order to enjoy the society of some one else, and a man or woman is in the background doing the prompting. In many instances the woman simply finds it impossible to live longer with her husband. He abuses her, but in one respect resembles "Old Dog Tray." He is ever faithful, but never kind. These are a

TANTALIZING SORT OF HUSBAND;

it is to fix these flints that the divorce bureaus are established with connections out West, with wild-cat juries and judges, that would grant anything for five dollars and a drink.

But there are some men who are virtuous simply because they are too cussed mean to be otherwise, and in order to handle these, the legal firm resort to that branch of tactics known as

"PUTTING UP A JOB."

The intended victim is lured into compromising himself in some way, and before he is aware of it, his buttresses are flying in the air. While conversing on this subject the other day with a young lawyer who says he wouldn't touch a divorce case of any kind, he told me incidentally that the specialists in the business are not altogether content to wait until clients come to them in the natural order of events. If trade is dull they "drum" it up, precisely as a patent medicine man is sent out by a New York house to introduce the "Famous Shake-no-More" among the ague stricken people of the far West.

In France just now they are endeavoring to introduce divorce, which, singularly enough, is not permitted in a country whose entire dramatic literature teems with rare opportunities for its proper application. And while a little divorce would probably do France good, I think that some restricting limitation should be applied to its wholesale granting in this country. This popping into a railroad car, going out West, becoming a citizen, etc., of another State, and then eventually obtaining a decree of separation between man and wife, one of the separated parties being too frequently in absolute ignorance of what is going on, is a deplorable instance of the facility with which things can be accomplished in a free country.

Rather than this system, and the hundreds of unprincipled specialist lawyers it breeds in New York, the well-defined and thoroughly understood system of matrimony *a la convenance* of France is much preferable.

GIL.

Senator Wallace says that not less than 4,000 Republican soldiers of Pennsylvania have written to General Hancock that they intend to vote for him for President. This looks as if there might be something in the claim that Hancock will carry Pennsylvania.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

Grasses—The Great Crop of the World

Cotton, Rice, Tea, Tobacco, &c., are local crops, but grass grows the world over. The Census of 1870 shows that the Hay crop of this country, at 27½ cents per hundred pounds, equaled our entire cotton crop at $50 per bale. Let us look briefly at a few facts. What constitutes the great difference in the value of lands of the South, and of the North, and of many of the European countries? Are their soils naturally better? No. Is their climate better? No, not so good. Can they produce a greater variety of crops? No, not so many. Do they realize better prices for their products? No. Is their labor cheaper? No, but nearly doubles ours. Are their taxes lighter? One-half the tax paid by Northern or European farmers would place our lands in the hands of the sheriff. Are rents cheaper? In England, Germany, France, Holland, or Belgium, the annual rentals per acre would quadruple the market value of our best lands. Then the interesting question presents itself again, why the difference in the price? The answer is plain and simple. Grass lands, the world over, are the most valuable. And we need not look to England or Holland for proof, where lands adapted to the grasses are worth from $100 to $800 per acre, nor to the North where they sell at from $50 to $500, but we find it nearer home; in Kentucky, in Tennessee, and in West Virginia, where good grass farms command high figures. Apart from the important consideration that the culture of the grasses would improve our system of farming astonishingly, let us look more directly at the results as a money crop. We know a gentleman in this State who produced in 1878 6,900 pounds Orchard Grass Hay per acre. West Virginia hay sold in this city last season at $1.10 per hundred pounds. At this price the yield above would realize $74.90 per acre.

Another gentleman in this city produced last year about 13,000 pounds on one and seven-eighths acres. Doubtless there are scores of farmers in our State who could show figures equally satisfactory and remunerative, but we have not been favored with them. It is yet a perplexing question with many of our people whether we can grow the best varieties of cultivated grasses. There are in the Agricultural Museum specimens from a number of counties representing different sections of the State, many of which would do credit to the finest grass regions in America.

Timothy six feet high, Red Clover five feet, Orchard from four to six feet, Red Top, Long Meadow Oat, and a number of native varieties, all fine. In this collection several of our extreme Eastern counties are represented.

A specimen of Orchard grass from Forsyth county is four feet six inches—the *fourteenth* crop from *one* seeding. The land was seeded in 1873, and has had a top dressing of barn-yard manure each year since. The crop from which this was taken was pastured until late in the Spring.

North Carolina should be self-sustaining. Our farmers should raise their own mules and horses, their own hogs, cattle and sheep, and check the enormous drain on their energies that has gone to other States to pay for hay, wool, bacon, mules and horses. We can never be truly prosperous so long as we depend on other States for these supplies, and on one crop of uncertain value to pay for them. Were one tenth of the aggregate of lands now in cultivation in the State and one-twentieth of the labor bestowed upon them, devoted to the judicious cultivation of the grasses best adapted to our soils, the aggregate wealth of our farmers would be enhanced greatly in a few years. The area is being gradually enlarged, and as it increases we may confidently expect a corresponding improvement among our farmers. As the season is at hand for seeding, a few plain practical notes on the preparation of ground, the varieties best suited to our soils, the mode of planting, &c., &c., may be acceptable.

RED CLOVER.

The opinion has long prevailed with the large majority of our people that this plant could not be successfully grown in the central and Eastern divisions of the State. Many have tried it, failed and abandoned it. But possibly with as good reason they might have abandoned cotton, corn, wheat or oats. We feel warranted in saying, that in any part of the State where there is a red clay subsoil, clover can be grown successfully. Ordinarily any lands that produce wheat will produce clover. In our latitude, as a rule, clover sown in the Fall will do better than if sown in Spring. The land should be well prepared by deep and thorough pulverization, indeed this is an essential prerequisite to good crops of any variety of grass. It will not pay to sow clover on land that will not produce at least ten bushels of wheat under favorable conditions. Plough the land deep and harrow well. Sow six quarts to the acre and brush or harrow in lightly. The action of the hot sun in our latitude is the greatest obstacle to clover growing, hence the land should be plowed deep to allow the roots to penetrate beyond the severe influence of the sun. Whether on upland or lowland, it should be well drained. Wet, sour lands will not do for clover. Do not graze the clover until it begins to blossom. It is cheaper to buy forage in Spring than ruin your clover crop.

ORCHARD GRASS.

This is one of the most valuable grasses for our State. It thrives best on sandy loam with porous subsoil, but will grow well on most of our fertile soils; indeed it will flourish where most grasses refuse to grow. It is very important to have a good catch or stand at first, as it tends to tussocks, and will not spread from the seed as most grasses. When thin the yield is lessened and the grass is growthy and rough. If sown alone two bushels to the acre may be seeded; if with clover, one and a half bushels, with three quarts of clover seed. Hay made from a mixture of this grass with clover is very nutritious and is much relished by stock. It should be sown in August, September or October. It should be cut when in full bloom—may be cut twice, and often three times, during the season. It is among the first for grazing, and stands drought remarkably well. The first crop should not be cut until the second year after seeding, if sown in the Fall, or the first year after seeding, if sown in Spring. This grass is admirably adapted to our State, and our farmers should give it a trial. It must stand at the head of the list in North Carolina.

TIMOTHY.

Simply as a hay grass this justly ranks among the foremost. It is highly nutritious, yields well, and commands the highest prices in the hay markets. It has little or no aftermath, hence will not do for winter grazing, and hence will suffer from the heat of the sun if cut close. It will not do for uplands in the South, but grows finely on our rich, well drained bottom lands. Light, gravelly soils will not do for it. It should be sown in September or in spring. Should not be sown with clover, as it matures later than clover, and they could not be cut together without loss in one of the crops. It should be cut when in full bloom. Prepare land as for Orchard grass, and sow one peck, or about twelve pounds to the acre. Timothy, Orchard and Clover should have a top dressing of manure in winter.

LUCERNE.

Three things are essential to success with this plant: the ground must be clean, it must be rich, and pulverized deep and thoroughly. It should be planted in March or April, in drills 12 inches apart. It is a very delicate plant and should be kept free of weeds and grass the first season. It grows more rapidly than any of our grasses, and is the first to give green food for stock, being ready to cut from two to four weeks earlier than clover. Hogs, sheep, cattle and horses relish it very much and thrive well on it. Its yield is enormous. The roots are perennial and last ten, fifteen and twenty years. Stiff, tenacious clay soils are not adapted to it, but as the tap root penetrates to great depth the subsoil should be permeable or porous. The land should be well drained and rich. The surface should be as finely pulverized as practicable, and the seed covered very lightly with brush or roller. The failure to get "a good stand," particularly from small seed, is often ascribed to the bad quality of seeds, when the fault lies in the preparation of ground and method of sowing. When sown in drills ten pounds of seed are sufficient. It should be cut as it begins to bloom. It may be cut as often as four times during the season. The expense attending its culture will prevent its general adoption as a hay crop with our people, but its early and rapid growth, and large yield and highly nutritious qualities as green food, should commend it to those of our people who in early spring have been accustomed to buy their forage from Northern markets. Every farmer should have an acre or two convenient to his barn yard. No fears need be entertained of impoverishing the soil notwithstanding the very large yield for Lucerne, like the Pea and Red Clover, with its broad leaf protecting the soil with its shade, derives much of its nutriment from the atmosphere, and leaves vast quantities of roots to decay and enrich the soil.

HERDS GRASS.

This is a good hay grass, and does better, perhaps, on thinner lands than any of our cultivated grasses. If you have a wet or moist bottom on which you can grow no other grass, try Herds Grass. Sow in August, September or October, one peck of seed to the acre. Maturing at the same time as Timothy, it makes an excellent hay to mix with that grass; indeed, it is better than either of the grasses singly. Should be cut just as the seed begins to ripen, and before the stalk has changed color.

CRIMSON CLOVER.

A prominent farmer in Halifax county thinks this plant equal to the Red Clover in many respects, and says it flourishes finely even on light sandy soils. If sown in the fall it furnishes fine winter grazing for pigs, cattle, sheep and horses, and may, with favorable spring, be cut as early as the middle of April. It can thus be cleared of the land in time for other crops. It could doubtless be grown finely all through the Eastern section of the State, but being an annual it will not meet with great favor. No annual equals the Pea for our State.

The weight of the seed of grasses above mentioned are given:—

Red Clover, weight of bushel of seed,	64	lbs.		
Orchard Grass,	"	"	12	"
Timothy,	"	"	44	"
Lucerne,	"	"	60	"
Herds Grass,	"	"	14	"
Crimson Clover,	"	"	60	"

ALFALFA.

This plant (known in Europe as Lucerne) it is claimed was cultivated in Greece 500 years before Christ, and by the Romans at a later period. It was introduced into France and from thence into South America, where it grows wild and luxuriantly, and from thence into California, where it is highly prized, and ranks among the foremost of forage plants with stock raisers.

It requires good soil with permeable subsoil, as its tap roots often penetrate to the depth of eight, ten and twelve feet. On our own bottom lands, and especially on the rich loamy soil of the middle and eastern sections of our State, it would doubtless grow finely. It yields from six to sixteen tons per acre, and is greatly relished by stock. In our climate it should be sown in spring and after the frosts, about sixteen pounds of seed per acre. In ameliorating and improving the soil, it is said to be equal, if not superior, to Red Clover. A gentleman in San Francisco, Cal., writing to us a year ago, says of Alfalfa: "I am convinced it would take kindly to your State, especially in those portions where the soil is light and deep; and I do not doubt it would prove itself of very great value, if not far superior, to any forage plant now in culture in your State. Its popularity is very rapidly increasing on the coast, more fields being seeded down from year to year. The past season the supply of seed was not equal to the demand, and the price of seed of good quality ran high, selling at $30 gold per 100 pounds for a while."

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON SAVING HAY.

Hundreds of thousands of tons of rich, nutritious hay are allowed annually to go to waste in our State.

The dairymen of the North would be delighted could they have crab grass for grazing in summer, and thus keep their stock off the cultivated grasses until cool weather. Here we allow it (and other varieties) to grow, mature, decay and rot, and buy an inferior grass from Virginia or the North. With the recent abundant rains our whole country teems with luxuriant grasses, and in many places a man who can wield the grass blade skillfully can save more good hay in a day than four men could of corn fodder. Save it; your stock will need it in winter. Do not cut it and allow it to be exposed to dews, sunshine and rain, until it is as worthless for food as dry wood, but take it to the barn and put it under shelter. Store it away as soon as it will bear it—the sooner the better. If you have fears as to its keeping, have a quart of fine salt to every ton, and sprinkle upon it as you put it away. As a rule, there are no products of the North Carolina farm so poorly cared for as forage crops—hay, corn fodder, and corn shucks. If at all practicable, let the hay and other forage be well sheltered.

We would be gratified to have the views, observations, experiments and experiences of our farmers on the different grasses, &c., for publication.

A christian and civilized Yankee husband eloped Saturday from Portage, Wisconsin, with a christian and civilized Yankee widow and her two daughters. After travelling as far as La Crosse he deserted the c. c. mother and one daughter, disappearing with the prettiest of the c. c. girls.

THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 8, 1880

The Weather Yesterday.

Taken from W. H. & R. S. Tucker's register-thermometer, Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1880:

6 o'clock, a. m.,	75	4 o'clock, p. m.,	84
9 " "	79	6 " "	80
12 " m.	81		

The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 7,—The indications for the South Atlantic States are as follows: Stationary or falling followed by higher barometer, stationary or higher temperature, variable winds mostly easterly in the Northern portion and north to east in the Southern portion, and partly cloudy weather and occasional rain.

Index to New Advertisements.

Found—Breech-loading shot gun.

W. C. & A. B. Stronach—Groceries.

CITY AND COUNTY NOTES:—

Cotton receipts to-day 200 bales.

Hon. A. S. Merrimon will speak at Newbern, Friday, 17th inst., and at Goldsboro, Saturday, 18th.

A queer thing to lose these days. It was common during the war, but—look at the notice in "City Items."

This town is getting too moral entirely. Its honor the Mayor had nothing before him yesterday, and looked real lonesome.

A gentleman yesterday gave a porter at Tarborough House a $20 gold piece to get his trunk with, instead of a check. The porter told him that it "shone mightily, but wouldn't get any trunk."

The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society of the First Presbyterian Church will be held in their Lecture Room this afternoon at half-past five o'clock. *All* the members are earnestly requested to be present.

We saw yesterday a marvelous sight—to-wit, a negro who looked like a painted Irishman. Now an Irishman hates a negro as a certain gentleman hates holy water, and when we see an apparent amalgamation of Irish and negro, "it beats us."

GAINS FOR GARFIELD.—The internal revenue receipts yesterday footed up $1,-38[illegible].

DEPARTMENT DOINGS—In the Auditor's were nothing. In the Secretary of State's ditto. In the Treasurer's office Gilles & Murchison took out a drummer's license.

JUSTICE'S COURT.—The only cases yesterday were the Goodin-Bunch affray and State vs. Somerville for assault and battery. A full account of the first two cases will be found elsewhere—in the other the defendant was fined one penny and costs.

COURT-HOUSE QUOTATIONS.—The Sheriff brought Prince Jones, convicted of larceny, who had forfeited his bond and skipped to Wilson.

In the Register's office we were informed that they had issued "no marriage license—no nothin'."

FOWLE'S FIELD-DAY.—We understand that a very large crowd gathered to hear Judge Fowle at Warrenton yesterday, and that the speech of that distinguished orator was worthy of himself and of the occasion. We could learn little of the details of the speech, as our talk with his hearers was only during the stop of the train at the station, but from what we were there told Judge Fowle gave the good people of Warren a strong and brilliant argumentative appeal to their reason, full of constitutional law and eloquent as is every speech he makes.

DONATIONS TO RALEIGH LIGHT INFANTRY.—Robert Simpson, C. J. Friel and J. A. Bragassa each give a cake; F. H. Heartt and A. D. Royster & Bro. each give a toilet set; H. E. Heartt and Rob't Parham each give a plow; R. Leopold, Green & Plumadore and J. H. Renfrow each give a box of cigars; J. M. Rosenbaum a suit boys clothes; M. Grausman a bottle of sauce; Ed. Fasnach a silver napkin ring; Mrs. M. A. Hardie fiehu; M. J. Moseley, one gallon ice cream, Jones & Powell, one bale of hay; M. Bill, one box soda water; John Porter, cash box; H. Mahler, one silver toilet set; Mrs. Allcott, and Mrs. McGruder, jabot, comb, 2 pair gloves and a handkerchief; Allen, Howle & Co., J. J. Thomas, W. H. Dodd, Yarborough, Davis & Co., and John W. Upchurch each gave one sack of flour; Pritchard & Brooks, ham; Mrs. W. T. Lane, 2 neck ties, fan, bottle cologne, wine glass; John T. Morriss, towel rack; J. Q. Edwards, under shirt; W. B. Hutchings, buggy whip; Kelly, Purefoy & Brewer, sack salt; E. F. Wyatt & Son, buggy whip; L. R. Wyatt, 3 papers coffee; M. D. Edwards, box toilet soap; J. M. Towles & Co., half dozen Patapsco baking powders; William Woollcott, hat; Redford & Archbell, 18 cans concentrated lye; W. D. Betts, box toilet soap; L. C. Bagwell, basket; W. B. Mann & Co., dozen ladies' hose; F. B. Hill, box pipes; Wm. Bonner, card receiver; L. Branson, traveler's cup; Law & Co., silver card stand; J. C. Palmer, pair napkin rings; William Mabry, bottle imported wine; A. Creech, 2 dress patterns; T. H. Briggs & Son, tin chamber set; Mrs. Burwell, ice cream; Tom Harris, set crockery; W. C. & A. B. Stronach, 5 dozen lemons; H. E. Parham, valise; T. L. Love, 4 albums; Sam Parham, bottle boneset; H. T. Allein & Co., New York, silk guidon or marker; J. Lewis & Co., glasss butter dish, glass pitcher, revolving mouse trap, lamp, 3 blue glasses, biscuit brake, soap box, glass caster, egg strainer; D. S. Waitt, pair shoes; T. S. Stevenson, drop light; M. Rosenbaum, 3 fans, 1 satchel, comb and brush; Rand & Barbee Bros., box soap; J. D. Creech & Co., dress pattern, pr. gloves, pr. blankets, silk handkerchief; J. C. S. Lumsden, tin chamber set; C. D. Heartt, pr. shoes; L. D. & W. R. Womble, 3 bottles brandy peaches; Alfred Williams, box assorted tinted papers and envelopes; Wm. Simpson, collection cologues; F. A. Olds, fine dress sword; Marcom & Alford, 10 lbs., sugar; Isaac Oettinger, boys collar, 2 lace collars, broach, doz. ruffs, pr. bracelets; Uzzell & Wiley, 500 bill heads for firm receiving largest no. votes; E. J. Hardin, sundries; B. K. Partin, case blacking; R. I. Williams, toilet set.

Appointment of Sub-Electors.

ROOMS OF STATE DEM. EX. COMM.,
RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 7, 1880.

The following gentlemen are this day appointed sub-electors for their respective Districts and counties: For First Senatorial District, Hon. W. B. Shaw and Thos. G. Skinner, Esq.; J. A. Leach, Esq., for Davidson county; W. J. Griffin, Esq., for Pasquotank county; Charles F. Warren, Esq., for Beaufort county.

By the Committee.

OCTAVIUS COKE, Chair'n.
J. J. LITCHFORD, Secretary.

Shooting Match.

The cases of State vs. Goodin, and State vs. Bunch, were tried before Justice Barbee yesterday.

Bunch is an able-bodied negro, and Goodin is an old lame white man. The former appeared before Justice Barbee on Saturday and charged Mr. Goodin with shooting him in the head with a pistol, while returning from the circus Friday night. The defendant was released on the recognizance of Mr. W. R. Poole. He gave a warrant against Bunch for assault on him, and Bunch was committed to jail in default of bail.

When the cases came up this morning Messrs. R. G. Lewis & Son were counsel for Mr. Goodin, and Messrs. A. M. Lewis & Son for Bunch. Bunch and Mr. Chas. Landers were witnesses for the State in the first case and Mr. Goodin in the second.

Bunch, the first witness examined, swore that he started home on Friday night with Mr. Landers. He had had one drink. On the way they overtook Mr. Goodin, who got into the wagon with them. At Mr. Williams', about five miles from town, Bunch got a pint of whisky, which Mr. Goodin paid for. When the party reached Bunch's house he got out, and on his return to the wagon the whisky was all gone. An altercation ensued during which Bunch called Mr. Goodin, "a blamed story." Upon which Mr. Goodin struck him with his stick. He then pushed Mr. Goodin over a stump and held him down. Upon letting him up he saw the flash of a pistol and fell, and knew no more until he got up some time afterwards, when he rose and found the other men gone. He did not strike Mr. Goodin. He came to town next day. Had not had his wound examined but felt sure the bullet was in his head because it had not come out. He saw no pistol previous to the fray and none was shown. Mr. Goodin agreed with Bunch up to the beginning of the fray, in which he says that Bunch respeatedly called him a liar. He told Bunch that he would "crack him" unless he desisted, upon which the latter bristled up to him and pushed him down, inflicting serious injuries upon his body, neck and head. While down and pressed heavily by Bunch, he struck him with the bottle—a round pint bottle. He did not strike him at any other time. Had no pistol that day; has not had one for two years, and has not handled one for six months.

Mr. Landers swore that he drove down the road at the beginning of the fray. Does not know who struck first. Heard Bunch call Goodin a liar. Was 40 yards away when Bunch ran towards him saying that Mr. Goodin had shot him, but heard no pistol or firearm of any kind. Told Bunch that Mr. Goodin had shot him with the bottle. None of the men were drunk.

Justice Barbee bound both parties over to Court in $50 bonds.

THE FAIR TO-NIGHT.—The ladies are requested to meet at Tucker Hall today to aid the members of the Raleigh Light Infantry in arranging said hall for their fair, to be held to-night, Thursday and Friday nights. They are also requested to send their contributions to the same place to-day.

We hope to see a great crowd there to-morrow night, to combine assistance to the most deserving company with a first rate time. There will be lots of good things there for those who have good appetites; there will be several articles to be disposed of by vote, and best of all, lots of pretty girls, for those who love to look at them—and this takes in the male population of Raleigh. We know whereof we speak in mentioning the last attraction, for we have seen the ladies, and one would think they had been selected, like the flowers for a bouquet, for their beauty and sweetness.

PERSONAL:—

Miss Bettie Haywood and Miss Sadie Green are back from the mountains.

We were much pleased to meet Mr. Preston Bridgers, of Wilmington, in town yesterday.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining unclaimed in Raleigh post-office, Wake county, N. C., August 28th, 1880:

LADIES' LIST.

B—Barbee, Miss Penny; Burwell, Miss Althea; Bryant, Miss Fereby.
C—Crowders, Miss Sylvia.
E—Edwards, Miss Virginia.
H—Hinton, Miss Susan; Hunter, Charity; Horton, Miss Maggie.
J—Jordan, Mrs. Mary; Johnson, Mrs. Delina.
K—King, Mrs. Sally M.
L—Lewis, Miss Mandas.
M—Matiler, Miss Edna; McKay, Peggy; Medlin, Mrs. Matilda; Moten, Mrs. Helen.
P—Pope, Miss Anna.
R—Rea, Miss Eva A.
S—Smith, Miss Mollie; Snelling, Mrs. Dicey.
W—Wilder, Miss Sue; Wilder, Miss Maria; Williams, Mrs. Maggie; Williams, Miss Annie; Wilkins, Miss Patsy.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

B—Banner, Edward; Berry, O. H.; Bruce, Green; Bunch, Henry; Brooks, A. D.
E—Ellerson, Kirk.
H—Hale, James; Hayes, Wm.; Hope, J. M.
J—Jones, Edward.
L—Lee, C. C.
M—Moore, Alexander M.; Mullen, James M.; Murray, J. O.
N—Newton, George; Neill, Joe.
P—Pool, Alonzo.
R—Roles, Z. L.
S—Scott, C. A.; Satterfield, Street; Thomas, James.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say, "Advertised."

W. W. HOLDEN, P. M.

In Ducker vs. State, the Oregon Supreme Court lately heard a case in which the facts were that A by mistake paid to B a roll of twenty-dollar gold pieces, supposing it to be a roll of half dollars. B subsequently discovered the mistake and knew who was the owner, but nevertheless then appropriated the money to his own use and refused on demand to make restitution. The court held that he was guilty of larceny.

Registrars and Judges of Election.

The following persons were yesterday appointed by the Board of Commissioners to conduct the election on the 2d of November. The first person is Registrar, and the two last represent the Republican party.

Barton's Creek—M. H. Ellen, J. H. Hutchison, Abel Edwards, R. A. Thompson, J. H. Fergerson.

Buckhorn—L. B. Seagraves, D. B. Holland, W. B. Jones, H. C. Lashley, James Ennis.

Cary—H. B. Jordan, J. R. Page, R. H. Jones, J. P. H. Adams, Daniel Stœffer.

Cedar Fork—R. O'Briant, Sidney Scott, William Jenkins, James Dunston, Green Page.

House's Creek—J. D. Hayes, W. R. McDade, I. H. Rogers, H. W. House, Chas. Cooper.

Little River—M. Whitley, W. C. Moore, I. M. Proctor, A. R. Horton, P. P. Pace.

Mark's Creek—Jos. Blake, Jno. W. Smith, A. T. Mial, A. J. Tucker, D. C. Marshburn.

Middle Creek—J. D. Ballentine, J. L. Johnson, J. M. Jones, A. B. Jones, D. B. Holland, (col.)

Neuse River—R. W. Jeffreys, T. C. Robertson, Stanhope Dunn, J. W. Carrington, Rom. Harp.

New Light—W. J. Ward, Jno. T. Garner, Jno. P. Beck, J. O. Harrison, J. C. Little.

Oak Grove—W. H. Gulley, J. E. Nichols, J. F. McDuffey, J. P. Chandler, J. J. Ferrell.

Panther Branch—S. D. Williams, Y. E. Young, Simon Turner, Sr., J. N. Bunting, Willis Parrish.

Raleigh—Outside City—A. H. Temple, George C. Taylor, T. P. Devereux, J. H. Renfrow, J. E. Williams.

First Ward—W. D. Haywood, W. J. Weir, C. W. Lambeth, S. M. Parish, H. M. Miller.

Second Ward—R. W. Taylor, B. F. Womble, G. D. Rand, Thomas Hampson, J. H. Young.

Third Ward—W. E. Pell, F. B. Arendell, P. C. Hardie, M. V'B. Gilbert, Thos. Palmer.

Fourth Ward—C. E. J. Goodwin, E. O. Macy, Sylvester Smith, J. C. Gorman, Jno. H. Brown.

Fifth Ward—A. A. Green, Howard E. Heartt, R. H. Brooks, W. P. Wetherell, Geo. H. Williams.

St. Mary's—Thos. Johns, N. M. Tomlinson, Rom. Sturdivant, Eli Dupree, J. G. Andrews.

St. Matthew's—J. A. Temple, N. W. Poole, Geo. W. Partin, Geo. A. Keith, N. B. Williams.

Swift Creek—M. T. Jones, T. H. Harrison, Jesse Winburne, B. D. Pleasants, C. M. Franklin.

Wake Forest, Forestville—E. E. Gill, F. M. Purefoy, W. B. Dunn, J. W. Jones, F. H. Perry.

Wake Forest, Rolesville—J. M. Fleming, S. W. Ferrell, J. J. Bailey, N. R. Watkins, A. B. Fleming.

White Oak—A. N. Betts, A. B. Freeman, W. W. Holleman, J. B. Whitehead, F. G. Moring.

White Oak Democracy.

White Oak Township held its meeting to appoint delegates &c., at Apex on Saturday the 4th inst. On motion of A. C. Council, R. Barber, Esq., was called to the chair and Jno. Duckett requested to act as Secretary. The chairman explained the object of the meeting. On motion of Jno. McC. Ellington a Township Committee of five was elected by ballot. The following constitute the Committee: A. C. Council, H. C. Olive, Wm. Jinks, L. D. Baucom, and W. B. Upchurch. On motion of G. G. Maynard, nine delegates to the County Convention were elected by ballot. Delegates, L. D. Baucom, Wm. Jinks, H. C. Olive, A. B. Freeman, G. G. Maynard, Amos Maynard, W. B. Upchurch, T. M. Jenkins, and E. L. Mills. On motion of Wm. Jinks, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the people of White Oak Township recommend Mr. A. C. Council to the County Convention for the nomination to a seat in the next House of Representatives.

Being no further business the meeting adjourned.

RUFUS BARBER,
Chairman.

JNO. DUCKETT, Secretary.

Duplin Democracy.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

KENANSVILLE, N. C., September 6.

EDITOR NEWS:—The following named gentlemen have been appointed by their respective townships to constitute the Executive Committee of the Democratic party in Duplin county:

Albertson township,	N. B.	Outlaw.
Cypress Creek "	B. G.	Larkins.
Faison "	A. G.	Moseley.
Glisson's "	J. M.	Keithly.
Island Creek "	D. E.	Boney.
Limestone "	D. H.	Wallace.
Magnolia "	B. C.	Bowden.
Kenansville "	Wm. A.	Allen.
Rockfish "	Joseph	Boon.
Smith's "	S. M.	Grady.
Warsaw "	T. M.	Moore.
Wolfscrape "	Dr. C.	Hill.

The said Committee was organized by the unanimous election of Col. W. A. Allen as chairman, and the election of Thomas M. Moore as Secretary.

Duplin Democracy is alive to-day—everything works harmoniously.

What North Carolinians are Doing.

GLEANINGS FROM STATE EXCHANGES.

The Alamance *Gleaner* says that "Nimrod Moser, in this county, has cut and cured the first and second crop of tobacco from a quarter acre patch, and the third crop is now grown and nearly ready for cutting, and all from plants set out last year. The tobacco is unusually fine and large."

The Charlotte *Observer* learns that "the contract for the sale of a large body of mining land in McDowell county to a company of Northern capitalists has just been closed, and that the sum paid for the property—several thousand acres—was $35,000. It is stated that the company is a very strong one and most of its members reside in New York City."

The Charlotte *Observer* says that Gen. Wm. C. Means, of Cabarrus, died at his home near Concord Sunday morning and was buried yesterday. He was in the neighborhood of eighty years of age and his death was the result of a worn-out system. Gen. Means has been closely identified with the history of Cabarrus county. He was a farmer and a successful one, a man of energy and sense, and occupied at different times public stations which he filled with credit. He had a large family, most of whom were sons who are still living in the county, the eldest being Col. Paul B. Means.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES:—

Capt. V. V. Richardson is the nominee for Senator from Robeson and Columbus.

The Chatham Democrats have re-nominated A. H. Merritt, Esq., for the Senate, and for the House Hon. John Manning and Oran S. Hanner, Esq.

The Orange Democracy have nominated for the Senate, C. E. Parrish; for the House of Representatives, C. B. Green and W. K. Parrish; for Sheriff, A. M. Leathers.

On Saturday, the Greensboro *Patriot* says, Senators Ransom and Vance, Governor Jarvis, State Treasurer Worth, and others, addressed the Democracy of the West, at Asheville. An immense crowd of people, representing almost every section of Western North Carolina, was present, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Capt. Natt Atkinson, the *Independent* candidate for Congress in that District *tried* to reply to State Treasurer Worth—but the audience said *no*—we have had enough of such stuff—down with Independents, and down he went; at least Capt. A. didn't make his speech. Hancock and English, Jarvis and the entire State ticket will receive the united support of the people in Western North Carolina.

The Alamance Democratic Convention, we learn from the *Gleaner*, has nominated Dr. B. F. Mebane for Senator; James A. Turrentine for the House; James T. Hunter for Sheriff; T. G. McLean for Register; Dr. G. W. Long for Coroner; J. P. Albright for Surveyor. Capt. E. S. Parker and Col. T. M. Holt were recommended to the State Committee for Sub-Electors. Dr. Mebane, Col. Staples and Gen. Leach made excellent speeches.

The following Executive Committee was elected from the different townships:

Graham,	T. B. Eldridge.
Patterson's,	C. C. Curtis.
Coble's,	Eli Euliss.
Boon Station,	John Wagoner.
Morton's,	Asa Iseley.
Faucett's,	J. F. Corbett.
Albright's,	William Holmes.
Newlin's,	R. A. Freeman.
Thompson's,	Col. Wm. Paris.
Melville,	J. E. Scott.
Pleasant Grove,	Philip Crawford.

Cotton Manufacturers.

[Charlotte Observer. 7th.]

About a month ago the cotton mill owners of Lincoln and Gaston counties held a meeting at the Mount Holly Mills, and organized themselves into The Southern Cotton Manufacturers' Association, of which Mr. C. J. Lineberger, of the Woodlawn Mills, was elected president; George K. Tate, of the Mountain Island Mills, and R. N. Tiddy, of Tiddy's Paper Mills, vice-presidents; N. Dumont, of the Woodlawn Mills, secretary. The chief object of the association is mutual protection by the enforcement of rules governing the employment of labor, which are intended to prevent any manufacturer from using any means to induce laborers to leave their employers, and thus to improve and render more reliable the labor system. The method of adjusting any difficulties that may arise between members of the association is by arbitration, the president being empowered to refer matters of dispute to two disinterested members.

The secretary of the meeting was instructed to notify other cotton manufacturers throughout the State of the formation of this association, and in pursuance of adjournment a meeting was held in this city yesterday to further perfect the organization. At this meeting the following were present: Geo. K. Tate, of the Mountain Island Mills; J. M. Lineberger and N. Dumont, of the Woodlawn and the Lawrence Manufacturing Companies; J. H. Wilson, of the Island Creek Mills; R. L. Steele, of the Pee Dee and the Great Falls Manufacturing Company; A. S. Causey, of the High Point Manufacturing Company, and R. N. Tiddy, of Tiddy's Paper Mills. Letters were received from numerous other mill-owners approving the object of the organization and announcing their purpose to attend the next meeting.

The association spent the whole of the afternoon in discussing the purposes of the organization, and other matters pertaining to their business. Beyond a slight modification of the original rules nothing of public interest was done, and the association adjourned to meet at the McAdoo House, in Greensboro, at 12 o'clock m., on October 14th, at which time it is expected that all the leading manufacturers of the State will be present, the necessity for an organization in a business which is assuming such proportions as the cotton manufacturing interest of North Carolina, having already appeared to those engaged in it.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS:—

A Spanish royal order now declares that "notwithstanding the existing laws respecting foreigners, negroes of the African race, be they free or foreign subjects, remain forbidden to disembark on the Island of Cuba, and those being foreign subjects who wish to and temporarily must give security as heretofore."

A fearful drought prevails all over Vermont, and manufacturers have been compelled to suspend work for want of sufficient water to run their machinery. The potato crop is suffering severely. Pastures are parched and forest foliage is changing, as if touched by frost. The temperature for ten days has been like that of July.

Ole Bull, the Swedish violinist, who has just died, was one of the strongest men in the world. Many years ago he was on a Mississippi boat, when two Western Anaks fancied that they might while away the tedium of the voyage by annoying him. For some time he bore this patiently but as his request to be left alone was not listened to, he seized upon the pair by the necks, and after holding them over the water and knocking their heads together, replaced them on the deck. After this display of strength he was subjected to no further annoyance.

New York Court Scenes.

[Herald Report.]

SURE OF A CHARACTER.

From his appearance it seemed to be Andrew Hicks' vocation to wear out corner coal boxes and nurse his hands in his coat pockets. Policeman Murphy had been called on to disturb his slumbers in an areaway by the proprietor thereof, and Andrew had bitterly resented the intrusion and sworn at the representative of the law all the way to the station house. He tried to look aggrieved when he met his Honor's eye in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, and worked himself into so high a state of excitement that he hitched up his trousers and actually allowed his hands to roam about loose. One look at him sufficed for the Magistrate, and he murmured, as he toyed with the commitment, "One month."

At once Andrew was on his mettle.

"Hullup!" he cried. "You ain't goin' to treat a hard workin' man and the father of a family like that? Don't you make a common error, Jedge. These here fists are used to tile."

"I don't believe you've done a day's work in years," said his Honor, sceptically.

"Why, Jedge, I haven't been idle for the last twelve months. At it every day, and hard work at that."

"What was your business?"

"Stone cutter, sir."

"Could you bring your boss here?"

"I'm afraid not. You see the yard's a little ways from here and the boss has got particklar engagements mostly all the time."

"Why did you leave him? Wasn't employment steady?"

"Oh, steady enough, sir. But he didn't care to keep me any longer. Not but he was sorry to part with me, for he said when I left him that he'd have me back again soon."

"Well, what sort of a character could he give you?"

"I'm a modest man, Jedge, and I don't want to be hootin' my own praises, but every man that was over me for the last year can tell you that I was a sober man, that I quarrelled with nobody, but worked hard every day and got mighty little for it."

"How's this?" asked his Honor, turning to the policeman. "Do you know anything about this man?"

"Oh, I guess he's telling the truth," said the officer. "He's just done a year at Sing Sing."

HIS WIFE'S FAMILY.

"George A. Beattie, you are accused by your wife Margaretta of refusing to support herself and family," was the salutation of Justice Duffy to a prisoner yesterday in the Harlem Police Court.

"I am willing to take care of my wife, but not my father-in-law, mother-in-law and sisters-in-law," feebly replied the prisoner.

"You must agree to pay your wife $5 a week," answered the magistrate, and Mr. Beattie, after signing an agreement to that effect, was discharged.

DROWNING HIS SORROW.

A tall, athletic looking man was brought into the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon by Policeman Reid, for being intoxicated.

"Why did you get drunk, Thomas?" asked Judge Murray.

"Because my brother is one of the crew of the steamer Vera Cruz, which has just been reported lost."

"And you wish to drive away grief?"

"Exactly, Judge. I took two drinks and they overpowered me. I haven't been myself since I heard the news."

"I respect your sorrow," said his Honor, "but commit you until you are sober."

Why Homes are Dull.

It is a hard and grinding fact that men and women are apt to lose all the romance of life after they are once safely married. Before marriage the imagination runs riot, and one looks forward with inexpressible ecstacy to love in a cottage, where the cooing couple gladly live on air, and disdain the coarser comforts of housekeeping upon which their neighbors seem to depend so largely. But alas! the time is sure to come when men change their diet from poetry and romance to a good veal cutlet or a tender beefsteak. The appetite asserts itself sooner or later, and the larder must be well stored with good things, or married life will be filled with tempests, squalls and storms, in which the romance of earlier days becomes hopelessly wrecked. It may be a hard thing to say, and yet it is true, that while beauty is a very desirable thing in a wife, and good taste in dress and the ability to converse fluently and brilliantly, the real bottom facts of home and happiness are the woman's power to be cheerful under adverse circumstances, and to have the roast beef done to a turn. The dining and sitting room, and not the parlor, are the two foci of domestic bliss. A woman may speak French or sing Italian until the whole neighborhood envies her, but if she has sour bread on the breakfast table that home will sooner or later be ruined. The following lines show how many households degenerate from romance to reality:—

My dear, what makes you always yawn?
The wife exclaimed, her temper gone,
Is home so dull and dreary?
Not so, my love, he said, not so;
But man and wife are one, you know,
And when alone, I'm weary.

WAIFS:—

A Massachusetts boy about as high as the counter, recently came into a bookstore and asked for "a book for ten cents with a murder in it."

It is poor policy to count on the riches which you expect to have. The Italian says that the man who sells the bearskin before he has caught the bear is a fool.

Our notions of what constitutes a good moral character depend somewhat on our early education and the atmosphere in which we live. Some one has said very truly that it is more creditable to some people to be half decent than to others to be saintly. A poor Irishman was asked by a judge if a certain witness with whom he professed to be acquainted was of good character. "Well, your Honor," was the reply, "he rades the Boible, he plays the feddle, he niver whips his ould woman and now and thin he takes a drop of good whisky. I don't know what more you could say for any man."

This Morning's Telegrams.

European and English Politics.

LONDON, September 7.—Parliament was prorogued to-day. The following was her Majesty's speech, read by the Royal Commission:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen:*—It is with satisfaction that I find myself at length enabled to release you from your arduous labors. I continue to receive assurances of a most friendly character from all the foreign powers. The failure of the Sublime Porte to execute, according to its engagements, the plan agreed upon in April last for a determination of the Ottoman frontier, lying towards Montenegro, has caused unfortunate delays in the settlement of that question, and the treaty of Berlin has not yet taken effect in other points of importance which remained open at the commencement of the session. The governments which were parties to that treaty have communicated to the Sultan their judgment on the means of bringing to a satisfactory settlement the Greek and Montenegrin questions and administrative organization of the European provinces of Turkey and on the principal reforms required in the Asiatic provinces inhabited by the Armenians. For the attainment of the objects in view, I shall continue to place reliance on the fact that the concert of Europe has been steadily maintained in regard to the Eastern question, and that the powers which signed the treaty of Berlin are pressing upon the Sublime Porte with all the authority which belongs to their united action, measures which, in their belief, are best calculated to insure tranquility in the East.

"I have not been unmindful during the past few months which have elapsed since I last addressed you, of the considerations which I have stated would guide my policy in the northwest frontier of my Indian Empire. Measures have already been taken for a complete military evacuation of Northern Afghanistan, and some progress has been made toward the pacification and settlement of the country. A renewal of hostilities by the Afghanistans under Ayoob Khan has rendered necessary further military operations in southern Afghanistan. Prompt measures have been taken by the government of India for the relief of the garrison of Candahar, and the conspicuous ability and energy displayed by my officers and troops in the execution of those measures resulting in the brilliant victory recently gained by the gallant force under the command of Sir Frederick Roberts will, I trust, speedily bring to an honorable termination the war in that division of the country.

"I regret that it has not hitherto been possible to give you such information on the general state of the Indian finances and the recent miscarriages in presenting an account of the military expenditure as you would justly require before entering on a practical consideration of the subject. You may, however, rest assured that I should redeem my pledge to supply you with this information at the earliest period in my power.

"No advance has recently been made in the project of South African Confederation nor could any advantage arise from endeavors to press it forward, except in proportion to a favorable movement of public opinion in that portion of the empire. The general state of affairs in South Africa is however on the whole satisfactory, except in Basutoland where I trust that a moderate and conciliatory policy may allay the agitation caused by the enforcement of the disarmament act.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I tender you my thanks for the liberal provision which you have made to meet the charges of the public service.

"My Lords and Gentlemen, I acknowledge with thankfulness to the Almighty the happy continuance during the several weeks of fine weather for securing the harvest, which gives in many places a reasonable promise of abundance. I am thus enabled to anticipate both further a revival of trade and some addition to the revenue of the country for the year, and I dwell with especial pleasure upon the probable improvement in the condition of the poor in Ireland, who have so seriously suffered from previous failure of crops. I rejoice also to observe that, notwithstanding the lateness of the period at which you began your labors, your indefatigable zeal and patience have enabled you to add to the statute book some valuable laws. I refer particularly to your settlement of the long contested questions relating to the subject of burials, to the education act, and the act for better determining the liability of employers; and to these I would add, an act relating to ground game, the repeal of the malt duty, a savings bank act, and a post-office money-orders act, and measures for bettering the condition of merchant seamen, and providing for the safer carriage of grain cargoes. I trust that these measures may, under Divine Providence, contribute to the welfare and prosperity of my people."

Parliament was prorogued until the 24th of November next.

Items in this Morning's Telegrams.

The telegraph operators are having a reunion in Cincinnati.

California white wheat is worth 8s. 2d. @9s. 4d. in Liverpool.

The Northern trunk lines have gone back to full freight rates.

The South American coffee market is quiet, with downward tendency.

Capt. Peter E. Muller was drowned in the dock at Richmond yesterday.

The stock market is active and buoyant, with transactions covering 315,000 shares.

Stanly says he is not trading himself, but opening a path for future traders into Africa.

DeJarnette says he was crazy when he shot his sister. Hanging him will restore his mind.

Ouray's body will be removed to Los Pinos Agency, and he will be given Christain burial.

Five more wrecks have been discovered on the Florida coast, only one life lost in the lot.

Warfield, Sir Hugh, Glenmore, Ada Glenn and Dandy were the winners at Coney Island yesterday.

The two negroes whose bodies were found in the river in Newberry county, S. C., had been lynched for rape.

Capt. Alex. Harrison, a prominent citizen of Harrisonburg, Va., was found dead last night in his office, near the depot, shot through the head.

The Georgia Republicans declined to put a State ticket in the field, and refused to endorse Norwood for Governor.

Rev. H. B. E. Hodges was swept overboard by the jib boom of a yacht, and his legs not being as long as his name, he was drowned.

City Business Items.

Found—Near this City, a Double-Barreled Breech-Loading Shot Gun. For further information apply to THE NEWS office and pay for this notice. se8-tf.

Fall stock of Carpets and Oil Cloths just received, by
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Ladies' Merino and All Wool Vests, and a well selected assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, just opened by
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Beautiful stock of Prints for Fall and Winter. Printed Marine Cloths.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker are opening a large line of new Dress Goods, just selected by their buyer, Col. W. H. H. Tucker, and it is a good time to see them.

On account of holiday my store will be closed Monday, September 6th, 1880. My friends and customers are respectfully requested to make their purchases to-day.
It M. GRAUSMAN.

Good Business Rooms to Rent.—The Rooms over Williamson & Upchurch, fronting on Fayetteville street, will be rented on reasonable terms. Apply at
THE NEWS OFFICE.

Something Entirely New.—The 1 ea. Hat. They are made of the finest stock and warranted to wear. Crushing doesnot destroy the texture, while its extreme lightness will tend to make it the popular hat for travelling, sporting, opera, or ordinary street wear. Price only $1.25 and $1.50.
R. B. ANDREWS & Co.,
Clothiers and Hatters.

We have just received an invoice of Austin's Forest Flower Cologne. The most fashionable perfume of the day. With each bottle is given a perfumed Japanese handkerchief—a perfect novelty.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

The daily increasing use of Olive Oil as an article of food, is attracting public attention more and more to the necessity of caution in buying, so as to get a pure and genuine article. The advertisement of Mr. E. J. Hardin in to-day's paper, advertising the famous "Francesconi" brand of Oil, imported direct in hermetically sealed cans, and bottled here by himself, is worth the attention of all who like salads and salad oil.

It can't be found—A better Cracker than the Lunch Milk Biscuit, 15c. per lb. and always fresh.
E. J. HARDIN.

Wanted—A First-class fast Harness-maker—one that can cut and fit in all the branches. None but first class need apply. References required.
E. F. WYATT & SON,
East Martin Street,
Raleigh, N. C.

To the Members of the Convention:—While in Raleigh it will be to your interest to stop in the Hardware, Stove and House-furnishing Store of J. C. Brewster, where you will find all the novelties of the season. The celebrated XX Cot, the most comfortable bed for hot weather. Price only $2.50. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Fly Fans, Fly Traps, Water Coolers, Refrigerators, &c. Sole agent for the improved Parker Shot Gun and the celebrated Remington Rifle. A fine line sportsman's goods always on hand. Tin roofing and job work all kinds a specialty.
J. C. BREWSTER,
Holleman Building,
Raleigh, N. C.

Jones & Powell, 17 Fayetteville street, have just received a supply of oats, and have more on the road, which they offer low. They also offer a pair of horses, wagon and harness, in exchange for lumber or greenbacks.

Special Notices.

Opinion of Eminent Dr. W. C. Cavenagh, Memphis, Tenn.: For weak digestion, general debility and want of appetite, I cheerfully recommend Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator. Sold by Williams & Haywood.

The Georgia Baby Bonds will buy Neuralgine. Neuralgine will cure Neuralgia and Headache. Neuralgia and Headache lead to disease—disease to death. Moral: Go to your Druggist's and get a bottle of Neuralgine and be relieved. Sold by PESCUD, LEE & Co. and WM. SIMPSON. eod.

Sufferers, Read This!—If you are afflicted with Neuralgia or Headache, you can be speedily relieved by taking the specific, NEURALGINE. Speedy in its action, entirely free from opium and other narcotics, it commends itself in being as innocent as efficient. Sold by PESCUD, LEE & Co. and WM. SIMPSON. eod.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. C. & A. B. STRONACH.

September 8th, 1880.

New Crop Carolina Whole-Grain Rice.

New Crop Extra Canadian and Edinburgh Pin Head Oatmeal.

Thurber's Selected Northern Oatmeal, in bulk and 5-pound packages.

Fine Fresh Crackers and Cakes.

Wilson's Vanilla and Lemon Wafers, Mint Drops, Pinafore Drops, Lemon and Vanilla Drops, Butter Scotch Cakes, Ginger Snaps, Chocolate Fingers, Arrow Root Crackers, Finger Ginger Bread, Cream Fingers, Macaroons, extra choice Milk and Soda Crackers, Mason's Lunch Milk and Butter Crackers, Corn Starch Animal and Bird Crackers.

POTTED AND CANNED MEATS.

Boned Turkey and Chicken, Brawn, Lunch Tongue, Roast Beef, Potted Turkey, Game Duck, Chicken, Beef and Ham, Cooked Corned Beef and Tongue, Anglo-American Packing Co.'s Corned Beef, in 2-lb., 6-lb. and 14-lb cans.

☞ As good as the best, at lower figures.

English and American FANCY GROCERIES.

Alexis Godillot's Mushrooms, 1st choice; Boneless Sardines, Prepared French Mustard, Queen Olives, Sardines, Prunes and Olive Oil, Crosse & Blackwell's Yarmouth Bloaters, Walnut and Mushroom Catsup, Chow Chow, Piccalilli, Gherkins and Mixed Pickles. GENUINE IMPORTED EDAM AND PINE APPLE CHEESE.

ARRIVING.

100 bbls. and sacks Patapsco and Orange Grove Flour. Low figures to Trade.

Car load each Bolted Meal, Marshall's Salt, and Mixed Oats.

ATTENTION OF TRADE

Is called to our stock Roasted and Green Coffees, White and Yellow Sugars, &c., which we are offering at a small margin on cost.

Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos

We have a large stock of fine and medium Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos,

THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 8, 1880.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

By Telegraph.

MARKET REPORT.--NOON.

NEW YORK, September 7.—Money strong at 2a3. Exchange—long 4.80½; short 4.83. State bonds dull. Governments quiet.

Cotton quiet; sales 706 bales; uplands 11 11-16; Orleans 11 13-16. Futures quiet; September delivery 11.04; October 10.62; November 10.48; December 10.51; January 10.61; February 10.73.

Flour quiet. Wheat active and higher. Corn quiet. Pork steady at $16.00. Lard firm at $8.37½. Spirits turpentine 36½. Rosin $1.45. Freights heavy.

BALTIMORE, September 7.—Flour dull and weak; without quotable change. Wheat—Southern higher, firm and quiet; Western higher, firm and quiet; Southern red 95a$1.08; amber $1.05a1.10; No. 1 Maryland $1.10a1.10½; No. 2 Western winter red—spot and September delivery $1.03a1.03½; October $1.05½a1.05½; November $1.07a1.08; December $1.08¼a1.08¾. Corn—Southern nominal; Western dull and neglected; Southern white 53; yellow 53.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7—Noon.—Cotton dull and easier; uplands 7; Orleans 7 1-16; receipts 15,700 bales—American 5,300; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; uplands, low middling clause, September 6 15-16a6 31-32; September and October 6 17-32a6½; futures dull. Lard 43s. 6d. Long clear middles 42s. 6d.

MARKET REPORT--NIGHT.

NEW YORK, September 7.—Money 2a3. Exchange 4.80½. Government bonds quiet and unchanged; five per cents. 1.02⅝; four-and a-half per cents. 1.10⅝; four per cents. 1.10½. State bonds nominal.

Cotton irregular; sales 554 bales; uplands 11 11-16; Orleans 11 13-16; consolidated net receipts 9,315 bales; exports none; net receipts none; gross receipts 3,933 bales. Futures closed steady; sales 91,000 bales; September delivery 11.09a11.10; October 10.68a10.69; November 10.57a10.58; December 10.58a10.59; January 10.69a10.70; February 10.82a10.83; March 10.95a10.97; April 11.10a11.12.

Southern flour without change. Wheat ½a1c. better, but less doing for export; fair trade on speculative account; ungraded 95a$1.04½. Corn market ½a1c. better and moderately active; ungraded 51½. Oats heavy and ½a¾c. lower; spring options firm; No. 3 38⅝. Hops steady and quiet. Coffee quiet and steady. Sugar steady and in moderate demand; molasses sugar 7; Pernambuco 7½; fair to good refining 7⅞a7⅞; prime 7 15-16a8; refined—standard "A" 10¼a10¾. Molasses firm and in moderate demand; Porto Rico 38a50; New Orleans 40a70. Rice in fair demand and steady. Rosin quiet and firm at $1.45a1.50. Spirits turpentine quiet at 36. Wool unchanged with fair inquiry. Pork unchanged; middles higher and firm; long clear $8.95a9.00; short $9.37½; long and short $9.18¾. Lard about 5c. higher, closing firm with moderate trade at $8.92½a8.95. Freights dull.

BALTIMORE, September 7.—Oats steady; Western white 39a40. Provisions firm, fairly active and unchanged. Coffee—Rio (cargoes), ordinary to fair 13a16. Sugar very firm; "A" soft 10¾. Whisky firm at $1.18. Freights unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, September 7.—Flour steady and firm; extra $3.25a3.75; choice to fancy $6a6.25. Wheat steady at 88. Corn steady and in fair demand at 45. Oats quiet and steady at 34. Pork active, firm and higher at $16.50. Lard strong at $8.50. Bulk meats strong and higher; shoulders $5.62½; ribs $9; sides $9.25. Bacon stronger; shoulders $6.25; ribs $9.65; sides $10.00; hams, sugar-cured, 17½a17½. Whisky firm at $1.12.

CINCINNATI, September 7.—Flour active and a shade higher; fancy $4.75a5.50. Wheat stronger; No. 2 amber 88a90; No. 2 red winter 90a92. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 45a46. Oats steady and in good demand; No. 2 mixed 32a33. Pork quiet at $16.00. Lard in fair demand and firm at $8.00. Bulk meats stronger; shoulders $5.75; ribs $8.75. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders $6.37½; ribs $9.37½; sides $9.75. Whisky strong at $1.12. Sugar steady and unchanged. Hogs quiet.

WILMINGTON, N. C., September 7 —Spirits turpentine firm at 33. Rosin quiet at $1.15 for strained, and $1.25 for good strained. Tar firm at $1.80. Crude turpentine firm at $2.10 for yellow dip and $2.10 for virgin. Corn unchanged.

SEPT. 7.—Cotton—Middling, low middling, good ordinary.—Galveston, quiet, 10⅜, 10½, 9¾, net receipts 1,498 bales; Norfolk, quiet, 11 for new, net receipts 1,518 bales; Baltimore, quiet, 11⅜, 10⅜, 10 3-16, net receipts 88 bales; Boston, quiet, 11½, 11½, 10⅜, net receipts 300; Wilmington, steady, 10½, 9 15-16, none, net receipts 447; Philadelphia, dull, 12, 11⅜, 10⅜, net receipts 40; Savannah, easy, 10½, 10⅜, 9⅜, net receipts 3,676 bales; New Orleans, steady, 10⅝, 10⅜, 9⅜, net receipts 463 bales; Mobile, quiet, 10⅜, 10⅛, none, net receipts 256 bales; Memphis, quiet, 10⅜, net receipts 77; Augusta, quiet, 10⅜, 10⅛, 9¾, net receipts 801; Charleston, steady, 11, 10⅜, 10, net receipts 1,029 bales.

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RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

Published weekly. and devoted to the Intellectual, Moral and Spiritual Interest of the People.

It numbers among its correspondents many of the very best writers of the Southern Presbyterian Church. It is thoroughly orthodox on all questions of doctrine, but free and outspoken in its views on all open questions. It allows and invites free discussion within the bounds of courtesy.

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In its 17th Volume.

A NORTH CAROLINA

Democratic Newspaper,

Published Daily and Weekly.

DAILY, one year	$7 00
" 6 months	3 50
" 3 months	1 75
WEEKLY, one year	2 00
" 6 months	1 00

P. M. HALE, EDITOR.
L. L. POLK, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

Simonton Female College,

STATESVILLE, N. C.

THE FALL TERM OF 1880 opens Tuesday, August 25th. Board and tuition in English $85 per session of twenty weeks. Catalogue and circular with full particulars on application.

Address MRS. E. N. GRANT, June 8—tf. Principal.

Wilmington Market.

[From the Star, September 7.]

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was dull, with nothing doing.

ROSIN.—The market opened firm at $1.15 for strained and $1.25 for good strained, with sales of 500 bbls. good strained at $1.25 per bbl. Also sales of 256 barrels fine rosins, grades withheld, at $1.50, $2.00 and $3.00 per barrel.

TAR.—The market was firm at $1.65 per bbl. of 280 pounds, with no receipts and no sales to report.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at $2.10 per barrel for yellow dip and virgin, with sales of receipts at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was steady, with sales of 100 bales at 10½ cents per pound for middling. The following were the official quotations:—

Ordinary	— cents per lb.
Good Ordinary	— " "
Strict Good Ordinary	— " "
Low Middling	9 15-16 " "
Middling	10½ " "
Good Middling	— " "

PEANUTS.—Sales reported at 30@40 cents for shelling stock, 50 cents for ordinary, 60 cents for prime, 70 cents for extra prime, and 80 cents for fancy. Market quiet.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	260 bales.
Spirits turpentine	196 casks.
Rosin	1,746 bbls.
Tar	— "
Crude turpentine	462 "

Charlotte Cotton Market.

[From the Charlotte Observer, September 7.]

The market yesterday closed quiet and steady.

Good Middling	10½
Middling	10⅜
Strict Low Middling	10⅛
Low Middling	9 13-16

Receipts for the day, 90 bales.

Raleigh Markets.

Official Report of the Cotton Market.

REPORTED BY

THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

RALEIGH, September 7 1880

Middling new	10½
Middling old	10½
Strict Low Middling	10½
Low Middling	
Strict Good Ordinary	
Good Ordinary	
Middling Stains	
Low Middling Stains	
Good Ordinary Stains	

Tone of market steady.

City Market—Wholesale Prices.

REPORTED BY

PARTIN & CROWDER.

Official Reporters for Grocers' Exchange.

RALEIGH, September 7, 1880.

Apples, dried	$	none
Bacon, N. C., hog round	10 a	
" " hams	12½a	
Bulk Meats, clear rib sides,	9½a	
" " shoulders,	7½a	
Butter, North Carolina,	20 a	25
Beeswax	18 a	20
Corn	67½a	
Corn Meal	67½a	
Coffee, prime Rio,	17½a	
" good "	15½a	
Chickens, Spring	17½a	20
Eggs, per dozen	12½a	
Flour, North Carolina	5 50 a	6 00
Hay, timothy	1 25 a	
Molasses, Cuba	43 a	35
Oats, shelled	55 a	
Peaches, peeled	a	
" unpeeled	a	
Peas, white, per bushel	a	
" stock, "	a	
Pork, North Carolina	a	
Potatoes sweet	1 00 a	
" Irish	1 40 a	
Rags, mixed	1½a	
" cotton	2	
Sugar, white	11½a	
" yellow	9½a	
Syrup, S. H	50 a	
Salt, Liverpool fine	1 75 a	

Above are for large quantities. When small quantities are wanted higher prices will be charged.

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1 Gordon Jobber, ½ medium, good order.
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je 22-to jan 26, '81

CONDENSED TIME.

North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, Dec. 25, 1879.	No. 47, Daily.	No. 45. Daily.	No. 6, Daily, ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte	3 50 a m	4 10 p m	
Leave Salisbury	6 03 a m	5 54 p m	
Leave High Point	7 31 a m	7 07 p m	
Arrive Greensboro	8 10 a m	7 37 p m	
Leave Greensboro	8 20 a m		5 00 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	10 23 a m		10 22 p m
Arrive Durham	11 02 a m		11 57 a m
Arrive Raleigh	12 20 p m		3 00 a m
Leave Raleigh	3 30 "	6 00 a m	
Arrive Goldsboro	6 00 "	10 00 a m	

No. 47—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for all points in Western North Carolina daily except Sundays. At Greensboro with the R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 45—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, Dec. 25, 1879.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 42. Daily.	No. 5, Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Goldsboro	10 10 a m	6 34 p m	
Arrive Raleigh	12 25 p m	10 45 p m	
Leave Raleigh	3 40 p m		7 00 a m
Arrive Durham	4 52 p m		9 19 a m
Arrive Hillsboro	5 30 p m		11 07 a m
Arrive Greensboro	7 50 p m		3 45 p m
Leave Greensboro	8 20 p m	6 56 a m	
Arrive High Point	8 55 p m	7 30 a m	
Arrive Salisbury	10 16 p m	9 15 a m	
Arrive Charlotte	12 27 a m	11 17 a m	

No. 48—Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch at Air-Line Junction with A & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and Southwest; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and Southeast.

No. 42—Connects at Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. for all points South and Southwest; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and Southeast.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily ex. Sunday... 8 50 p m
Arrive Kernersville daily ex. Sun.....10 00 p m
Arrive Salem daily except Sunday.....10 50 p m
Leave Salem daily except Sunday..... 5 00 p m
Arrive Kernersville daily ex. Sun..... 5 40 p m
Arrive Greensboro daily ex. Sun..... 7 00 p m

Connecting at Greensboro with trains on R & D. and N. C. Railroads.

SLEEPING CARS WITHOUT CHANGE

Run both ways with trains Nos. 48 and 47, between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro and Charlotte, and between Greensboro and Augusta; and on trains Nos. 42 and 45 between Boston and Savannah.

☞ Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte and at all principal points South, Southwest West, North and East. For Emigrant rates to points in Arkansas and Texas, address

J. R. MACMURDO, Gen. Passenger Agent, feb 3 17-tf 1-7-80-100 Richmond, Va.

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., May 14, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after May 18, the following schedule will be operated on this Railway:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN.

No. 1. Leave Wilmington at 6:00 P M; Arrive at Hamlet at 1:27 A M; " at Charlotte at 7:00 A M
No. 2. Leave Charlotte at 7:25 P M; Arrive at Hamlet at 12:32 A M; " at Wilmington at 8:30 A M

No. 1 train is daily except Sunday, but makes no connection to Raleigh on Saturdays.

No. 2 train is daily except Saturdays.

SHELBY DIVISION: MAIL, FREIGHT AND PASSENGER AND EXPRESS.

No. 3. Leave Charlotte 8:00 A M; Arrive at Shelby 12:00 P M
No. 4 Leave Shelby 2:00 P M; Arrive at Charlotte 6:00 P M

LOCAL FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Wilmington 6:15 A M
Arrives at Laurinburg 4:40 P M
Leaves Charlotte 4:15 A M
Arrives at Laurinburg 4:00 P M
Leaves Laurinburg 5:30 A M
Arrives at Charlotte 4:20 P M
Leaves Laurinburg 5:00 A M
Arrives at Wilmington 4:15 P M

These trains leave Wilmington and Charlotte Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; Laurinburg, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Close connections at Charlotte via Statesville to all points in Western North Carolina and to Asheville. Also via Spartanburg to Hendersonville, adjacent points and Asheville.

Passengers for Asheville via either route leaving Wilmington at 6 P M, will arrive destination at 7 P M, next day.

Sleeping-Car accommodations on through Trains to and from Charlotte and Wilmington.

There will also be through Sleepers run to and from Raleigh and Charlotte.

V. Q. JOHNSON, my 20-tf General Superintendent.

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17 Murray Street, New York. oct. 7, 1879 1-tf

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Petersburg Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, PETERSBURG, VA.

Schedule of Trains, to take effect June 14.

GOING SOUTH.

NEW YORK EXPRESS

Leave Petersburg daily at .... 1:07 p m
Arrive at Weldon at.... .... 3:20 p m

FREIGHT TRAINS, WITH PASSENGER COACH ATTACHED.

Leave Petersburg daily (except Sunday) at.... 7:45 p m
Arrive at Weldon at.... 12:20 a m

GOING NORTH.

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Weldon daily at.... 1:10 p m
Arrive at Petersburg at.... 3:30 p m

FREIGHT WITH PASSENGER COACH ATTACHED.

Leave Weldon daily (except Monday) at.... 4:20 a m
Arrive at Petersburg at.... 9:00 a m

First-class coaches will run through between Wilmington and Washington, and Sleeping cars on night and day trains. Sleeping car berths can be had for one dollar from Richmond to Baltimore. No change of cars.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Southern points and baggage checked through.

W. J. BROWN, Dispatcher of Trains.

R. M. SULLY, je25-tf. General Superintendent.

RALEIGH & AUGUSTA AIR-LINE R. R.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., May 29, 1880.

On and after Saturday, May 29, 1880, trains on the R. & A. A. L. R. R. will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

No. 1—Leave.	P. M.	No. 2—Leave.	A. M.
Raleigh,	8:00	Hamlet,	2:30
Cary,	8:31	Hoffman,	3:14
Apex,	8:52	Keyser,	3:37
New Hill,	9:12	Blue's,	3:5
Merry Oaks,	9:32	Manly,	4:13
Moncure,	9:51	Winder,	4:37
Osgood,	10:11	Cameron,	4:56
Sanford,	10:36	Sanford,	5:41
Cameron,	11.17	Osgood,	6:02
Winder,	11:37	Moncure,	6:25
Manly,	11:58	Merry Oaks,	6:42
Blue's,	A. M. 12:18	New Hill,	7:00
Keyser,	12:36	Apex,	7:23
Hoffman,	1:02	Cary,	7:59
Arrive at—		Arrive at—	
Hamlet,	1:45	Raleigh,	8:30

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., June 14, 1880.

On and after Monday, June 14, 1880, trains on the R. & G. R. R. will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

No. 1—Leave.	A. M.	No. 2—Leave.	P. M.
Raleigh,	8.40	Weldon,	3.20
Mill Brook,	8:55	Midway,	3.35
Neuse,	9.06	Gaston,	3.51
Forestville,	9.22	Summit,	3.58
Wake,	9.26	Littleton,	4.14
Youngsville,	9.37	Brown's,	4.27
Franklinton,	9.56	Macon,	4.40
Kittrells,	10.20	Warrenton,	4.52
Henderson,	10.42	Ridgeway,	5.05
Middleburg,	10.58	Junction,	5.13
Junction,	11.10	Middleburg,	5.24
Ridgeway,	11.19	Henderson,	5.40
Warrenton,	11.33	Kittrells,	6.01
Macon,	11.46	Franklinton,	6.38
Brown's,	11.59	Youngsville,	6.55
Littleton, P. M.	12.13	Wake,	7.06
Summit,	12.29	Forestville,	7.10
Gaston,	12.38	Neuse,	7.25
Midway,	12.54	Mill Brook,	7.3
Arrive—		Arrive at—	
Weldon,	1.10	Raleigh,	7.50

JOHN C. WINDER, Sup't R. & G. and R. & A. A. Railroads.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE

West rn North Carolina R. R.,

Taking Effect June 28th, 1880.

STATIONS.	West. No. 1. Arrive.	East. No. 2. Arrive.
Salisbury,	10.30 p m	3.52 a m
Statesville,	12.08 a m	1.55 a m
Catawba,	1.02 a m	1.02 a m
Newton,	1.54 a m	12.13 a m
Hickory,	2.38 a m	11.34 p m
Morganton,	3.58 a m	10.14 p m
Glen Alpine,	4.22 a m	9.47 p m
Marion,	5.22 a m	8.47 p m
Old Fort,	6.10 a m	7.59 p m
Henry,	6.23 a m	7.26 p m
Swannanoa,	8.05 a m	6.12 p m
Head of Road,	8.20 a m	6.00 p m

Trains run daily, Saturday nights excepted. Train No. 1 takes breakfast at Henry; No. 2, supper at Henry. Sleeping Car accommodations on both trains, Nos 1 and 2, between Salisbury and Head of Road.

This schedule enables the travelling public to make their entire trip over the mountains from Morganton to Asheville in day light.

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Tickets for sale at all principal points.

General office of the Company, 107 Greenwich street, New York.

aug3-1m. W. H. STANFORD, Sec'y.

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Round trip tickets are now on sale at Raleigh at the following low rates:

Raleigh to Richmond and return, $10.00, good for 30 days.

Raleigh to Portsmouth and return, $10.00, good for 30 days.

Raleigh to Washington and return, $14.50, good until Nov. 1, 1880.

Raleigh to Baltimore and return via Bay Line, $14.00, good until Nov. 1, 1880.

SCHEDULE.

Via all rail.—Leave Raleigh at 8:40 a. m. arrive at Richmond at 4:39 p. m., Washington at 9:25 p. m., Baltimore at 11:35 p. m., Philadelphia 3:25 a. m., New York 6:45 a. m.

Via Bay Line.—Leave Raleigh at 8:40 a. m., arrive at Portsmouth, 5:15 p. m., Baltimore, 7:30 a. m., Philadelphia, 10:50 a. m., New York at 2 p. m.

This line is the shortest, quickest and most reliable route between Raleigh and all points North and East.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

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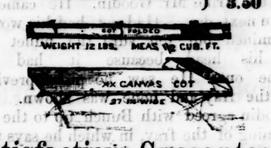

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University of Virginia

JULY 12, 188.

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ST. MARY'S SCHOOL

RALEIGH, N. C.

The 77th term of this School begins Thursday, September 9th, 1880

For catalogue address the Rector, REV. BENNETT SMEDES. e23-d&w-3m.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

RALEIGH & GASTON

—AND—

Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line R.R.

In connection with and forming part of

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—BETWEEN THE—

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THOMAS BADGER, aug7-tf. Gen'l Freight and Pass. Ag't.

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VIA

THE PIEDMONT AIR LINE.

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W. A. TURK, Pass. Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

J. C. R. LITTLE, Ticket Agt., Raleigh, N. C. jy25—tf

Executrix Sale.

By virtue of power and authority conferred upon me in and by the last will and testament of the late Ransom Harrison, I will, on Saturday, the 2nd day of October next, expose to public sale the western half of the lot of land near the eastern suburbs of Raleigh, on which the said testator resided at his death.

The sale will be made at the Court House door in Raleigh, at 12 o'clock M.

Terms—One third of the purchase money in cash, balance in six and twelve months with interest from day of sale till paid. Title to be retained till full payment.

KATE HARRISON, Executrix. August 28th, 1880.

ABOVE TOOLS in connection with our celebrated RUST WELL AUGER are guaranteed to penetrate successfully any formation and go to any depth. Quicksand handled with ease. A living fountain of water reached on every trial. These Tools have a record of five years, and no failures. Send for circulars.

O. RUST, MANAGER, aug 11—dawly St. Joseph, Mo